THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes.

Edited by SYLVIA PANKHURST.

No. 32. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24TH, 1914. PRICE ONE HALFPENNY.

All donations in money or kind should be addressed to the Financial Secretary of the E.L.F.S. :— Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

THIS WEEK'S MEETINGS.

Sunday, Oct. 25th, 3 p.m.—Victoria Park—Miss Phillips, Miss Naylor.
8 p.m.—The Women's Hall—Miss Evelyn Sharp, Mr. E. Duval.
Monday, Oct. 19th, 3 p.m.—Bow, Women's Hall—Miss Phillips.
8 p.m.—Lesbia Road—Mrs. Davies.
8 p.m.—"Peacock," Freemason's Road—Mrs. Walker.
8 p.m.—East India Dock Gates, Poplar—
Tuesday, Oct. 27th, 2.30 p.m.—30 Churchill Road (indoors)—Mrs. Dove-Willcox.
8 p.m.—14 Butcher's Road, Tidal Basin—Mrs. Walshe.
7.30 p.m.—Limehouse, Burdett Road—Miss Emerson.
8 p.m.—Poplar Women's Hall, Railway St.—Mr. Charles Gray.
Wednesday, Oct. 28th, 8 p.m.—Ford Road—Mrs. Walker.
8 p.m.—Chrisp St.—
Thursday, Oct. 29th, 3 p.m. — Deacon's Vestry—Mrs. E. Duval.
8p.m.—Knapp Rd.—Miss Fedden.
8 p.m.—124 Barking Road—Mrs. Dove-Willcox.
Friday, Oct. 30th, 3 p.m.—Poplar Women's Hall—Mrs. Armstrong.
8 p.m.—Canning Town, Beckton Road—Miss Feek.
8 p.m.—Poplar, Piggott Street—Mrs. Walker.

There will be a General Meeting of the E.L.F.S., on Friday, November 6th, at 8 p.m.

On the last Saturday in the month (Oct. 31st) a Social is to be held in the Women's Hall, Old Ford Road, Bow. Will members who can volunteer to help in the entertainment write to Mrs. McCheyne, 55 Fairfield Road, Bow.? Miss Long, Mrs. Drake and Miss Anglish have already offered their services.

NEW CENTRES.

The new centre at 14 Butcher's Road, Canning Town, has been started on a small scale. Our milk bill for the three other centres at Bow, Bromley and Poplar, is so heavy that we are obliged to go cautiously.

The Bromley centre has been moved from Crowder's Hall, Bow Road to larger premises at 53 St. Leonard Street, where a restaurant managed by Mrs. Moncrieff will be attached. For these new premises we need gifts of cupboards, cooking utensils, cups, and all sorts of kitchen things.

THE NURSERY.

The nursery at Norman House, 45 Norman Road, is now open and is already very popular.

It is delightfully fresh and bright. There are gay-coloured pictures on the white walls from which the marks made by little fingers can be washed off every day. There is a wonderful doll's house sent by Lady Sybil Smith's children, who have been adding treasures to it for ten years. There is a shop, a doll's perambulator and there are numbers of dolls, teddy bears, brick and tile boxes, and all sorts of other toys.

The charge for a child's day in the nursery from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m., including meals, is 3d.

CLOTHING STALLS.

Clothing stalls, where new and second-hand clothes may be bought at very low prices, are open at 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, on Fridays and Saturdays, at 20 Railway Street, Poplar on Saturday mornings, and at 53 St. Leonard Street. We shall be glad if friends can send us any clothes for these stalls. Boots and shoes are very urgently needed.

All parcels should be sent to 400 Old Ford Road, E., addressed to Miss N. L. Smyth.

OUR TOY FACTORY.

The East London Federation has started a toy factory which will be run on co-operative lines.

Most charming, original and quite distinctively English rag dolls and china headed dolls have been designed by Miss Downing, Miss Acheson and others.

Wooden toys include boy scouts, girl guides, and animals of all kinds. Captain Gonne has given us some designs for soldier toys.. Our toys will be on show at 400 Old Ford Rd., from November 1st. A showroom will be opened shortly in the centre of London.

GARMENT MAKING.

The East London Federation undertakes the making of women's and children's underclothing, dresses, overalls, and all sorts of garments.

OUR CO-OPERATIVE BOOT FACTORY.

We have already received quite a number of orders for our co-operative boot factory. The workers will be paid, the men the usual trade union rate and the women, either the recognised rate for the work they are usually engaged in, or, if the usual rate does not reach this standard, 5d. an hour or £1 a week. They will also share out the additional profits at stated intervals.

We can thoroughly recommend the boots which will be made at our co-operative factory. Mr. Payne, who will be the manager, has made boots and shoes for many members and officials of the Federation, and these have always beaten the record for wear and comfort. Price list on application.

BABY WEIGHING IN BROMLEY.

MOTHERS AND BABIES.

Nurse Hebbes has prepared us a chart for infant feeding, and this is published as a free leaflet. Mothers who wish to have it can obtain it at any of our centres.

Our milk bill increases weekly, and we urgently need subscriptions towards it; also gifts of:—

EGGS.

For invalids and babies who are too ill to digest milk, and are given the white of egg beaten up in water.

ARROWROOT, BARLEY & RICE. BORACIC POWDER, BORACIC LINT, VASELINE, ZINC OINTMENT & BANDAGES, COD LIVER OIL & MALT.

BABIES' OUTFITS.

We lend necessitous mothers outfits for their babies, for the first months.

With the money subscribed for finding employment, we are getting baby clothes made, and paying unemployed women for making these things. Those who would give money and materials for making baby clothes would help in one of the best possible ways. Gifts of baby clothes can be made good use of, also nightdresses, quilts, blankets and sheets for the mothers. Even old sheets can be cut up for babies' napkins.

Each baby's outfit should consist of:—

FOR BABY.

Four gowns, three flannel barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests and a cot blanket.

FOR MOTHER.

Two night gowns, a woollen shawl, three towels, two sheets and one pair pillowcases.

UNEMPLOYED WOMEN IN LONDON.

The Central (Unemployed) Body for London reports that unemployment amongst men is confined to a few areas, amongst women it is widespread and growing. The Women's Work Committee states that four special workrooms have been opened capable of accommodating 350 women, but 6,648 unemployed women registered in September, and this number is increasing at an average of 946 per week. The Committee is asking the Local Government Board for a grant of £4,000 to establish further workrooms.

The Central (Unemployed) Body is setting aside £13,029, £8,268 of which is to be spent in men's wages, to build a promenade at Walton-on-the-Naze.

For unemployed men, though their numbers are smaller, millions are set apart, for women but a few thousands, mostly from charitable sources.

When women have the vote these things will be changed

The London women's branch of the Amalgamated Society of Printers, &c., which represents 5,000 women, has adopted a resolution of protest against women being employed on relief work at 3d. an hour for 40 hours.

It is contended that the amount is insufficient to feed, house, and clothe a woman in London, besides being at least 50 per cent. below the Trade Union rate.

It is stated by *Vorwarts* that the Prussian Diet will be asked to vote credits of seventy-five or fifty million pounds for emergency works and the "creation" of employment.

Our Government has not yet done so much for our workless men and women.

MEMORIAL TO THE QUEEN.

The following memorial has been sent to the Queen:—

We, the undersigned, protest against the wage of 3d. an hour, which is below even the low minimum rate fixed by the Clothing Trade Board, and the total wage of 10s. a week which has been proposed for the workrooms established in connection with your Majesty's "Work for Women" Fund. We demand that on all relief work subsidised by public funds a minimum wage of 5d. an hour or £1 a week shall be paid to the women employed, and that this standard of 5d. an hour or a minimum of £1 a week for women shall be enforced in the execution of all future Government contracts.

E. Sylvia Pankhurst, for the East London Federation of the Suffragettes.
Barbara Ayrton Gould, personally and on behalf of the United Suffragists.
Evelyn Sharp.
Hertha Ayrton.
Henry W. Nevinson.
Marion Holmes.
Margaretta Hicks (B.S.P.)
Edith R. Mansell Moullin, Mary E. Davies, Ellen Norbury (Committee of the Forward Cymric Suffrage Union).
Laurence Housman.
Barbara Tchaykovsky, M.D.
C. Despard, Nina Boyle (personally and on behalf of the Women's Freedom League).
Lillah McCarthy.
Margaret Hodge (Australia).
Harriet C. Newcomb (New Zealand)
E. Garratt (Newcastle, New South Wales).
Olive Schreiner.
Ronald Kidd (A.R., San. Inst. M.I.H.).
P. V. Preece (for Men's Society for Women's Rights).
Margaret McMillan.
Beatrice Harraden.

SWEATERS FINED.

Sweaters should take warning from a case at Old Street, in which Harriet and Henry Stoton, working tailors, of Globe Road, Old Ford, were summoned for employing a female worker at less than the regulation wage of 3½d. per hour. It was proved that for 10s. a week a woman had worked 49½ hours, or at the rate of 2¼d. per hour, for six weeks. If she lost time a proportionate sum was deducted, and there was also regularly deducted 1d. for hot water for meals and 1d. for sweeping, and 3d. for insurance. There was no defence, and Mr. Hopkins imposed a fine of £5 and 7s. costs and ordered defendants to pay the worker £1 13s. 0½d., the balance of the legal wages.

If women who are being sweated will apply to us we will advise them as to how they can obtain redress.

MORE GOVERNMENT SWEATING.

The Stepney Public Health Committee has called attention to the fact that War Office contractors in the district are only paying 2s. 9d. for making a soldier's khaki coat, 3s. 3d. for an overcoat, 10d. for a pair of trousers. The 2s. 9d. for jackets is frequently reduced to 2s. 4d. It is said that Government contracts are sometimes four times sub-let, and as each sub-contractor takes a profit the women who actually do the work are ground down to the lowest point.

War Office contractors are getting rich out of the War. When will the Government prevent their shameful exploitation of poor women? Women need the vote to compel the Government to enforce decent rates of wages.

GIVE THIS PAPER TO A FRIEND

WOMEN! JOIN THE

East London Federation of the Suffragettes —

WE NEED YOU!

I wish to become a member of the EAST LONDON FEDERATION OF THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Name.....

Address.....

I enclose 1½d. to cover membership and postage.

BUY Dimoline English Made Pianos. Special prices during the war. Cramer 12 guineas. 11 Parkhurst Rd., Holloway.

The Woman's Dreadnought.

Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes,

321 ROMAN ROAD, BOW, E.

Telephone EAST 422.

Agents:—INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE SHOP, 11 Adam St., Strand, W.C.; LONDON & SUBURBAN PUBLISHING Co., St. Bride's Churchyard, E.C.; Messrs. HORACE MARSHALL & Co., Temple Avenue, E.C.

Can be obtained at the Bookstalls of Messrs. W. H. SMITH and SONS, and Messrs. WILLING.

Annual Subscription: Post free, 4s. 4d.

No. 32.—Saturday, Oct. 24th, 1914.

Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service.

THE SWEATING SCANDAL.

GIRL as bookkeeper required by West-end stores, excellent opening for beginner; good writer and typist essential; salary to start 4/-. Apply, HERBERT & Co. 102 Great Portland Street, near Oxford Circus, W.

The above advertisement was brought to me by a little group of girls at our Hackney meeting! "What are we to do," they said, "when such wages are offered us? It costs a girl perhaps £15 to get her training and then she is asked to work for 4s. a week."

One of them told me that she was out of employment, but that she would be ashamed to accept such a wage for skilled work. "But what are we to do? they said with heart searching pathos, people think we can live on almost nothing, what are we to do?"

Then they said that some Hackney ladies had started a little sewing guild to keep some of them going. "We don't know what we'll be paid. Perhaps they can't pay us very much. Perhaps we're slow as it's not our regular trade. But the ladies do patronize us so." "They oughtn't to patronize us so, ought they, when we're working for our money?" one of them said and looked up at me with her pretty wistful face.

"What are we to do?" they said again. I could only answer: "My dears *something* must be done."

Lying on the table when I came on to the platform was a woman's letter:—

"Being in need, not having had a substantial meal since August 23rd, I asked for temporary aid. On October 6th, a woman called and after asking me fifteen questions and noting the replies on a form and getting eight of my testimonials reaching back over 24 years, and getting a good personal character for me from my late employers, she offered me employment as a charwoman.

"I went to her house and was instantly set to work, turning out bedrooms, etc.

"Beginning on Monday, I worked all through the week from 9 till 3, and on Friday till 6, having one light meal, dinner (?) only given to me. On Saturday I came away still without payment and leaving the house spotlessly clean. (I have been in good service.) On Monday I was paid 4s. 6d. for the seven days work. The woman who used to do the work that I did was paid 2s. a day, and she had a husband in regular employment. I am a widow.

"When I complained she said we 'ought to be glad to take anything.' Of course being sent from the committee she made her own case good with them, and had me under her thumb to do exactly as she liked with."

And this is charity!

At G. B. Kent and Sons Brush Factory in Victoria Park Rd., women and girls are employed just now on a War Office order of brushes for our soldiers.

I have seen the brushes that they are making—oval shaped brushes with brownish black bristles. The bristles are supplied to the workers all roughly tumbled together, lying this way and that, and the women have to pick out from the mass a certain quantity of them, pat and push this into a neat little bundle, twist wire round the bundle, push it into a hole in the wooden brush back and fasten off with wire behind; 163 little bundles must they make and wire and fix into 163 holes for one penny.

Working very quickly they can make two brushes in an hour and the brushes are paid for at the rate of 1s. 2d. a dozen, which works out at a little over 2¼d. an hour.

The women and girls work in the factory from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. and take more brushes home with them to do at night, because they cannot live on what they can earn after being in the factory ten hours each day.

One, who had worked five years at the trade and was considered extraordinarily quick, earned 11s. 1d. one week. Three shillings worth of this was done after she left the factory. She stayed up working each night till ten o'clock. She had earned more than any of the others. Another had earned 7s. 5d., 1s. 3d. of it at home, another 6s. 9d., 1s. of it at home.

Their fingers, especially the last ones, were sore and disfigured with the wire, some of them grown all swollen and stiff so that they will never be able to straighten them out any more. Some of them had sore eyes, a common thing they said, from working so many hours, especially with dark coloured bristles. Two of the girls, who had worked four-and-a-half years at the trade had specially bad eyes.

They told me that these same soldiers' brushes when given out by Kent and Sons to women to make in their own homes, are paid for at the rate of 1s. 1d. a dozen instead of 1s. 2d.

When the bristles are put in by machinery, these same brushes are paid for at 9d. a dozen. The women who do it earn a little more than the others, but the machines are very hard to work. There is a treadle to press with the foot and a heavy weight to lift, not many women can be got to do it.

The women employed at japanning the brushes in the same factory earn but 6s. or 7s. a week; as girls they begin at 4s.

Here is sweating indeed, and sweating seems almost universal amongst women employed in War Office contracts.

The Army contractors are making huge sums of money out of the War. When will the Government see to it that this exploitation of the women who are piling up the profits of these contractors is made to cease? When will the people of the country unite to insist that this shall be? Women, even without the vote that we need so much, we can unite in leading this demand!

The newspapers have chronicled in much detail, the visits of Queen Mary to the workrooms established in connection with the fund called by her name, and these same chronicles have told the world of the work that is being done. The excuse most frequently given for the underpayment of women in the Queen's Workrooms, *for every one admits that a maximum wage of 3d. is underpayment* is that the employment is only intended to be temporary and the women are being trained.

But what is being done to secure that the employment shall be only temporarily needed, what other work is being provided for the women? Alas, the Nation is providing none. The War, Lord Kitchener tells us, is likely to be a long one. The Central Unemployed Body for London tells us that the tale of workless women in London is being augmented by 1,000 every week. What prospect is there of any but relief work being found for those thousands? Alas, at present none.

As for the training, the chronicles of the Queen's progress have revealed to all what it consists of, chiefly the making of well to do people's old clothes into garments for the poor. The triumph of one workroom was the manufacture of a pair of little boy's trousers out of a woman's blouse. "Some must waste and others must work," is the motto of such efforts.

But the main point is that a woman cannot learn to earn a living from such teaching. For factory work the main essential is speed, not cogitation as to how to turn one garment into another, but how to fashion many and many gross of garments from many and many bales of stuff.

Another excuse made by those who defend the sweated rates paid to women in Queen Mary's workrooms is that half a loaf is better than no bread. But why should no bread or half the bread that is necessary, be the choice of the daughters of the richest country in the world?

Men and women who use this pitiful half loaf argument, or who hear it without a protest, are you content that masses of women and children should be having far less than enough to eat, whilst as yet there is plenty of food in the country for us all? Even if a scarcity should come upon us, would you not rather we should share alike?

Women, those of you who are organising workrooms, do not shelter yourselves behind the sweating practised by other people. Do not bolster up the sweating scandal—pluck out the beam from thine own eye! E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN LANCASHIRE.

It is reported that out of 450,000 persons, the majority of whom are women, employed in the Lancashire cotton trade 200,000 are unemployed, and 150,000 are on short time. The women employed in the cotton mills earn better wages than other women factory workers. Many who have been accustomed to earn upwards of £1 a week will be thrown into dire distress when expected to live on the 10s. a week fixed by the Queen Mary Fund.

In Manchester, workrooms have been opened for doll and toy making under the auspices of the Prince of Wales's Fund Committee. These workrooms are refused a grant from the Queen's Fund because their productions are to be sold. The women employed in them are to be paid at the sweated rate of 3d. an hour. Thus, as we anticipated, the rate fixed for the Queen's workrooms is being adopted by all workrooms established in connection with the distress caused by the War. Doll-making is in the main a new industry in this country. Emphatic and widespread protest should be made against its being established on a sweated basis.

SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.

Already thousands of British women and children are widowed and orphaned through this War. Perhaps the majority are as yet ignorant of their loss, but to others the bad news has come and with the stunning shock and bitter knowledge that they will never see the husband any more, there rises up before the poor mothers the vista of the long struggle that they will have to make to maintain themselves and their children on 5s. a week and 1s. 6d. for each child.

A woman writing to the *Daily Citizen* says:

"I am the sorrowing widow of one of the best and bravest men that ever lived. My husband, an A.B. on H.M.S. Hogue, perished on the morning of September 22 when that vessel was sunk in the North Sea. To-day I received my pension paper from the Admiralty. To my amazement I found the amount 5s. weekly for the widow and 1s. 6d. for each child.

"Surely, sir, a great, rich nation such as ours will think generously of us who have given our dearest and best for ever in its service, and surely it will quickly increase this miserable pittance.

"Would they take from us also the children—all that our loved ones have left behind? I have already been compelled to part with much of my home and shortly go to rent two rooms with my parents (who are advancing in years) in the East End, and after that I shall seek employment in order to support myself and child."

A WOMAN'S STRUGGLE.

A widow with two little children, who earns 14s. a week, writes to me, sending some of the items in her weekly budget:

Rent of one room	3s. 6d.
Payment for having her little girl minded ...	2s. 6d.
Ditto for baby minded ...	2s. 0d.
Nestle's milk for baby ...	1s. 4d.
Gas for boiling water for baby's bath and making morning cup of tea (a week)	3d.
Errands at work	1d.
Insurance	3d.
Cooking at work	2d.
	10s. 1d.

This leaves 3s. 11d. to buy food, fuel, clothes and everything else. How can she do it? How will such women as she manage when employed in Queen Mary's workrooms at 10s. a week? Should she lose her work and have to apply to the Queen Mary rooms she would not be able to make ends meet at all.

She has to toil hard for her small wage, getting up at six each morning to wash and dress the children and take them to be minded before hurrying to her work; and on Saturdays and Sundays she washes and mends for the children and cleans her room. The two little children have had chicken-pox and whooping-cough and the little girl has had other ailments. The mother has had to have time off from work to take her to the hospital and so her scanty wage has been reduced.

Now she is on short time owing to the War, and the little girl has influenza To pay for the doctor the poor mother has been out cleaning doorsteps after leaving the factory, and has had to sit up all night with the child at the end of the day.

What a fearful struggle this is—a struggle common to thousands of poor women.

SOLDIERS' WIVES.

Mrs. L., was left many weeks without separation allowance; she could not understand the reason of it. The army paymaster states that no separation allowance is forthcoming because her husband enlisted when the service battalion was filled and was placed in the reserve battalion. The War Office will not pay separation allowance to the wives of men who are still sleeping at home. Whilst the men are sleeping at home they are entitled to 2s. a day subsistence allowance in addition to their pay, which is 7s. a week. The War Office says that it has decided to grant an extra allowance for fuel, lodgings and fares, to be paid by the regimental paymaster. Soldiers who have not received this allowance should apply for it to the paymaster and failing that, to the War Office. Payments should be retrospective.

The War Office announces that when a soldier objects to making the full allotment of 9d. a day to his family, the wife is asked to say whether she is content to accept the reduced amount offered by her husband, and if not, to state her means.

If she is not content, inquiry will be made as to whether her income, without the full allotment, is up to the "standard scale." Meanwhile the Army Paymaster has orders to pay the full allotment as soon as the woman replies that she refuses to take less. If she does not return the form that is sent to her asking her to accept less, and saying that she objects, the reduced allowance will be sent to her.

The allowances for the family are none too large. We advise the women to refuse to take less, and the men to insist that they shall not have to pay for washing and extras, and that a decent allowance of pocket money shall be supplied to them, without deductions being made from the maintenance of their wives and children.

The Hungarian Suffragists have decided that instead of helping with Red Cross work, they will open an employment bureau for workless women in Budapest. The first order they had was from the City Council of Budapest for 500 women street sweepers.

JOSEPHINE BUTLER.

The name of Josephine Butler will ever be associated with the memorable struggle for the abolition of the state regulation and recognition of prostitution in this country by the repeal of the notorious Contagious Diseases Act.

The State regulation of vice was first instituted by Napoleon in Paris, on the eve of the establishment of the French Empire in 1802. In 1864 a temporary Act for the prevention of contagious diseases at naval and military stations was introduced by the Liberal Government, and passed through its stages in less than four days' time, absolutely without discussion. This Act was renewed in 1866, when Mr. Henley and Mr. Ayrton were the only Members of Parliament who raised their voices in protest. In 1869 the Act was further extended to eighteen towns.

In other countries similar rules were growing up, but they took the form of police regulations merely, and in England alone were they made Statute Law.

Josephine Butler (daughter of John Grey of Dilston and wife of Canon George Butler) was already active amongst the pioneers of higher education for women, and was the President of the North of England Council for that object. She was also a devoted rescue worker, had founded a home for unfortunate women, many of whom she had nursed and cared for in her own household.

She read the Debate on the Contagious Diseases Act in 1866, and was horrified by the prospect of the legalisation of vice, and the system of police interference with the liberties of poor women which the Acts entailed. She said afterwards: "I had a presentiment that in some way or other I should be called to meet this evil thing face to face." But she took no active steps until on landing at Dover in September, 1869, she learnt that the Acts had been extended in August. An appeal from a number of medical men to come forward and speak against the Acts was sent to her—experiences of the evils wrought by the Acts crowded in upon her—and she said to her husband: "I feel as if I must go into the streets and cry aloud, or my heart will break."

Hardly knowing how to begin the work before her, she took the train to Crewe, the manufacturing centre nearest her home. A friend took her to a workmen's club. Its members took fire at her words, and promised to do all that lay in their power to help.

So the campaign began. Josephine Butler then made her way to Leeds, York, Sunderland and Newcastle-on-Tyne, and in less than three weeks afterwards the working men of Yorkshire had organised mass meetings and agreed on a programme of action to put forward the demand of the working classes of the North for the repeal of the C. D. Acts.

The first woman to join Mrs. Butler was Mrs. Wolstenholme Elmy (then Miss Wolstenholme), whom she had come to know through the Manchester Committee for Women's Suffrage, in the year 1866. In November, 1869, Mrs. Butler and Miss Wolstenholme succeeded in getting a number of other women to join them in forming the "Ladies' National Association for the Repeal of the C. D. Acts." Mary Carpenter, Florence Nightingale, Harriet Martineau, Lydia Becker, and Mrs. Jacob Bright joined them in signing the first circular that was sent out.

Josephine Butler was not content with meetings and petitions. Anticipating the militants of a later day, she started in 1870 an anti-Government by-election policy to secure the repeal of the obnoxious Acts. She said:—

"We hold Mr. Gladstone to be personally responsible for the policy of his administration in this matter; and for every outrage committed on every woman under the sanction of laws which his authority upholds. We demand from the Prime Minister, in the name of the 16,000,000 of Her Majesty's subjects to whom he refuses the protection of constitutional Government, total, immediate, and unconditional repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts."

For his wife's opposition to the then Liberal Government, in which, though a Liberal by conviction, he warmly supported her, Mr. Butler was undoubtedly made to suffer through refusal of promotion: and to Josephine Butler herself the by-election work was often hard and dangerous.

Bands of roughs were organised against her by the keepers of the disorderly houses legalised by the Act. At a Colchester election she was refused admittance at one hotel after another, and when at last without giving her name, she secured a lodging at an hotel kept by a well-known Conservative, she was aroused from sleep by the intimation that the mob had threatened to set fire to the house unless she was immediately sent away, and she had to be smuggled out to a workman's cottage. She was often obliged to disguise herself, in order to reach the halls where she had promised to speak, and on one occasion was obliged to take refuge in an unused warehouse.

Nevertheless, her propaganda aroused the greatest sympathy amongst the working people of Colchester, especially the women, by whom the C. D. Acts were always referred to as "those blackguard Acts." Sir Henry Storks, the Liberal candidate, was one of the strongest supporters of these Acts. He had publicly declared also that prostitution was a necessity, and had demanded that not only prostitutes, but soldiers' wives also should be subjected to the odious fortnightly examination.

But finding that popular feeling was strong upon the other side, and fearing that he might lose the election, he sent a message to Mrs. Butler saying, that he was "ready to do almost anything" if she would only withdraw her opposition. In reply to this Mrs. Butler wrote out a pledge: "I hereby promise to vote for the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts." "Let Sir Henry Storks sign that," she said, "if not that, then nothing." But Sir Henry Storks would not sign the pledge, and on Polling Day from 500 to 700 of the most prominent and respected supporters of the Liberal Government either left the town when polling was in progress, or declined to vote, whilst others voted for the Conservative. This turned the Election, for when the Poll was declared, it was found that 1,364 votes had been recorded for Colonel Learmouth, the Conservative candidate, and only 853 for Sir Henry Storks. In the previous Election the Conservative candidate had polled 1,284, and the Liberal 1,467.

At the Pontefract election, the repealers, after enquiring all over the town for a hall, were obliged to hold a meeting in a hay loft, entered by a ladder and a trap-door. When they got to the meeting they found that the floor had been sprinkled with cayenne pepper, and bundles of straw had been placed in the room beneath. They hastily drenched the floor with water and the room was soon filled with earnest women. But soon smoke began to curl up through the floor and a crowd of threatening men appeared.

Josephine Butler wrote:—

"It would hardly do to describe in words what followed. It was a time which required strong faith and calm courage. You understand, it was not so much personal violence that we feared as what would have been to any of us *worse than death*; for the indecencies of the men, their gestures and threats, were what I should prefer not to describe. Their language was hideous. They shook their fists in our faces with volleys of oaths. They filled their foul talk with allusions to the "visits" under the Contagious Diseases Acts, with which they all seemed minutely familiar. It was very clear that they understood that their craft was in danger. The new teaching and revolt of women had stirred up the very depths of hell. . . . Meanwhile stones were thrown into the windows, and broken glass flew across the room. Whilst all this was going on (it seemed to us like hours of horrible endurance) hope came at last in the shape of two or three helmeted policemen, whose heads appeared one by one up through the trap-door. Now, we thought, we are safe. But no. These metropolitans had been hired by the Government, and they simply looked at the scene for a few minutes with a cynical smile, and left the place without an attempt to defend us. My heart grew sick as I saw them disappear. It now seemed to become desperate. Two or three Yorkshire working women put themselves in front, and we pushed our way, I don't know how, to the stairs. I made a dash forward, and took one flying leap from the trap-door to the floor below. It was a long jump, but, being light, I came down all right. I was not a bit too soon, for the feet of the men were ready to kick my head as it disappeared down the hole. Such a revulsion of feeling came over the inhabitants of Pontefract when they heard of this disgraceful scene, that they flocked to hear us, many of the women weeping. The hotel was literally crowded with women."

In March, 1871, a Royal Commission was held to enquire into the working of the C. D. Acts. Josephine Butler was called to give evidence, and in doing so handed to the Chairman a packet of addresses of sympathy sent to her by working class organisations in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Newcastle, Leeds, Birmingham, and other towns. At the close of her evidence, Lord Hardwick said: "If this is a specimen of the strength of conviction in the country on moral questions, we must reconsider our ways."

In 1872 the Home Secretary, Mr. Bruce, introduced a Bill which, while professing to repeal the C. D. Acts, would have substituted other similar provisions which would have drawn into the police net in a different manner not only suspected prostitutes, but all women arrested under the Vagrancy Act, who would be made to submit to the fortnightly examination.

On May 21st, a Resolution for the Repeal of the C. D. Acts was moved in the House of Commons, but it was defeated by 137 votes to 128.

Having learnt that powerful organisations on the Continent were seeking to extend vice regulations, and were appealing to England to take the lead in this direction, Josephine Butler went on a mission to the Continent in 1874. She was distressed and horrified to learn that the "white slave traffic" and its resultant evils was already much more extensive than she had imagined. On her return to England in March, 1874, she formed the British, Continental and General Federation for the Abolition of the Government Regulation of Prostitution.

In the autumn of 1876, an agitation arose in Paris, against the terrorism of the Police des Moeurs, which had become positively dangerous, even to the most respectable of the Paris working women. An inquiry was appointed by the Paris Municipal Council, at which Josephine Butler was present.

In 1880 the agitation spread to Brussels. English girls, who had been kidnapped and detained against their will in the licensed houses of the city, were rescued and taken back to England, where they were put under Josephine Butler's care. Mrs. Butler published a statement, setting forth the cruelty and ill-treatment to which the girls had been subjected, and the Belgian Government applied for a deposition on oath to substantiate her charges. A copy of this deposition was published by *Le National*, and caused a profound sensation in Belgium. As a result of the exposures that followed M. Lenaers, the chief of the Belgian police des Moeurs, was dismissed with many of his subordinate colleagues.

Josephine Butler and her fellow repealers continued to work actively in England, and on February 27th, 1883 Mr. Hopwood secured a place for a Resolution in the House of Commons calling for the repeal of the C.D. Acts. Petitions in support of this Resolution came pouring into the House of Commons, and hosts of meetings and prayer meetings were held, but the Resolution was crowded out.

The only prominent Statesman who opposed the C.D. Acts was James Stansfield, who had been a member of the Liberal Government, but who, in 1873, refused again to take office until the Acts should be repealed. On April 20th, 1883, he secured a place for a repeal Resolution. All that day long, and far into the night, groups of women met in prayer at the houses of members of Parliament, in halls and churches near the House of Commons, whilst repeal meetings were being held simultaneously in all parts of the country. The Resolution was carried by 182 votes to 110, and after this the C.D. Acts became practically a dead letter, although still further agitation was needed before they were actually repealed on April 16th, 1886.

A final spur to the repeal agitation was given by W. T. Stead, who wrote "A Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon," and went to prison for a technical breach of the law. This created a wave of public feeling, which at last tardily swept on to the Statute Book both the Criminal Law Amendment Act (imperfectly designed for the protection of young girls) and the Repeal of the C.D. Acts itself.

A few days after the repeal, Mr. Gladstone again made James Stansfeld a Cabinet Minister. Stansfeld's "filthy work," as it was called by his opponents, was done.

Josephine Butler's work still, most of it, remained to do. She toiled on striving to raise the status of her fellow women, till she died on December 30th, 1906.

"Remember them that are in bonds as being bound with them" she used to say.

Once, when she was passing with her husband down an obscure Paris bye-street late at night, a poor painted creature darted out upon her from the darkness and threw her arms weeping around her neck, calling her name and crying "We love you, oh we love you," and then rushed away.

Josephine Butler realised the great need for Votes for Women. Speaking of the campaign for the Repeal of the C. D. Acts she said:—

"During these 20 years there was one thing which made our battle harder than it would have been; we had to fight outside the Constitution; we have been knocking at the door of the Constitution all these years, and there are men who, even now, tell me that they would give us anything in the way of justice, except the Parliamentary vote. . . . Think what we could do in the cause of morality, think of the pain and trouble and martyrdom that might be saved in the future if we had that little piece of Justice."

Josephine Butler won the repeal of the awful C.D. Acts for us. Let us see to it, women, that we do not lose the ground she won!

E. Sylvia Pankhurst.

BULLYING THE WOMEN.

Dear Miss Pankhurst,—

I am writing to you on behalf of my workshop friends, also myself; we have a so-called man in charge of us who is not fit to look after dogs. This man, who is supposed to set others a good example, addresses the girls by the most insulting names, also uses the most filthy language, which we never hear in our own homes; also when we go into the lavatory he either bangs on the door with a hammer or else stands outside and watches us come out, and if we have been there longer than he thinks necessary, he sends us home.

Well, this has been going on for years; we got so used to these insults including spitting about the place, that we took no notice of them; but lately it has become worse, so bad, in fact, that we cannot stand it any longer.

For instance, on Monday, 5th Oct., all the other departments under this man were told to go home at 4.30, which is our tea-time, when we are working till 8 o'clock. Our department was not told to go home, so we made our tea as usual. When he saw the tea he made the girl who made it throw it down the sink. This tea belonged to three girls, including myself; we do not get such good wages that we can afford to waste, especially as things are now. Then he has the cheek to print notices as follows:—

"Do you realize that every piece of material *wasted* cannot be replaced under present conditions? 'No materials' means 'No work' for you." And yet he gives orders for our food to be wasted, which is of more value than pieces of cardboard.

I am writing this at work because the girls have asked me to tell you the way we are being treated. If you was to see some of our girls they could tell you quite as much as I have, and in fact a little more.

Yours truly, A Working Woman.

A TRAGEDY OF WANT.

On October 14th, Eleanor Benniti, a charwoman, was tried for the murder of her two year old son. After she had done it she went to the caretaker of a mission house in Notting Dale and said: "I haven't had any food for three or four days, I have strangled my little boy." It was admitted that she was suffering from lack of food. She was sentenced to ten years penal servitude.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

BOW AND BROMLEY.

Organiser—Mrs. WATKINS.
321 Roman Road, Bow, E.

Good meetings during the week. Large and interested audience listened to Mrs. Davies in Victoria Park on Sunday. Many questions were asked and the *Dreadnought* sold well. Miss Naylor's and Mrs. Drake's fine speeches were greatly appreciated in the evening. We make an urgent appeal to members to make these meetings known and to bring unconverted friends. Thanks are due to Bow, Poplar and Hackney members for helping to advertise Devonshire Hall meeting, by taking part in Poster Parade, going out in decorated trap, chalking and bill distributing. Miss Marks and Miss Watts are thanked for collecting outside Westminster Abbey. Helpers for the stall needed, hours 6—10 on Fridays and 11 a.m. to 1 o'clock, and 6—10 on Saturdays. Offers of even one hour's regular help will be welcome.

Dreadnoughts sold week ending Oct. 16 :—
Central 362. Bow and Bromley 156.
DISTRIBUTED.
Mrs. Knudson and Mrs. McCheyne, 350; Mrs. Connell and Mrs. Moore, 250; Mrs. Savoy, 250; Mrs. Carlisle, 200; Mrs. Morris, 200; Mrs. Clarke, 200; Mrs. Mantle, 200; Mrs. Pascoe, 100; Mrs. Lake, 100.

POPLAR.

DREADNOUGHT *Secretary*, Mrs. BIRD,
20 Railway Street.

Owing to the two big meetings at Canning Town and Limehouse Town Hall, both Tuesday (indoor) and Wednesday (outdoor) meetings were postponed this week. Mrs. Bertram was the volunteer for Hyde Park last Sunday "who will be the volunteer this week please?"

Sets of *Dreadnoughts* sold this week, two. Mrs. Schlette sold 72, Miss Lagsding 50, Office 43. Total for week ending Oct. 16, 165.

Distributed—Master J. Crutchfield 700, Miss E. Crutchfield 200, Mrs. Churcher 300, Mrs. Neuss 200.

SOUTH WEST HAM.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. DAISY PARSONS,
94 Ravenscroft Road.

Organiser: Miss MARY PHILLIPS,
Centre for Tidal Basin and Custom House—14 Butchers' Road.

Public Hall meeting was very successful and enthusiastic. The resolution was carried unanimously. Collection—£2 1s. 9d.—was good, considering the scarcity of money just now. Master Stanley Ewers was a most energetic collector and got 5s. 5d. in his box for the Milk fund. Thanks to all members who helped so well at the hall, especially to Miss Grimes for making collecting bags, and to Miss Millo for getting the loan of boxes. Mrs. Hughes very kindly brought two hair-brushes of her own make to be sold for our funds, and both have been disposed of.

The new room is proving a useful centre. At first we could only make friends with and advise those in distress, but members set to work so energetically at collecting, that by the end of the week we were able to make a start with giving milk in a few of the most needy cases. Let us make up our minds to collect enough to pay for all the milk we give away in this district.

Miss Lawson and Miss Brown, two quite new members, have been among the keenest collectors and have gone, on their own initiative, to picture palaces and other places. Mrs. Ewers has given valuable help in canvassing and investigating cases; also Mrs. Hockham and Mrs. Roper. Mrs. M. E. Davies has kindly promised to come and advise mothers about babies on Wednesday (this week), and to give what help she can after. Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Lawson, Mrs. Millo and others have kindly lent furniture, etc., for the room.

Collected — D. P. £1 9s. 8½d., M. P. £1 14s. 5d., Misses Lawson & Brown 5s. 3d. Miss Lawson 3s. 4½d., Miss Brown 2s. 11½d.

Dreadnoughts sold last week, 114. This week 90. Distributed 1,400.

NORTH LONDON M. P. U.

Hon. Sec.: Mr. H. G. EVERETT.
19 St. Thomas Road, Finsbury Park.

Despite the fact that several territorials tried to break up our meeting on Sunday in Regents Park by rousing up the crowd against us, it was continued for over an hour. We are determined to hold these meetings despite the opposition. Meeting as usual next Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

A good meeting was held on Sunday evening at Highbury Corner. Eighteen *Dreadnoughts* were sold this week.

The next Member's Meeting will be on Friday, Nov. 7th, at 7.30 p.m.

Contributions will be thankfully received. Gratefully acknowledged :—Mr. Ball 1s., Mr. Hersey 2s. 6d., Mr. Borthwick 1s. Total 4s. 6d.

"DREADNOUGHT" SELLING.

Local organisers have agreed to divide districts for collecting and selling *Dreadnoughts* on Sundays as follows :—

Bow & Bromley	Westminster Abbey
"	Victoria Park
Poplar	St. Paul's Cathedral
"	Hyde Park
South West Ham	City Temple

Who will sell at the Dock Gates on Sunday mornings, and in Green Street, Bethnal Green on Sunday mornings, where there is a very busy market?

VOTES FOR WOMEN IN AMERICA.

A constitutional amendment to give votes to women has passed through the Ohio legislature and will be submitted to the people shortly. On October 3rd a procession of 10,000 women marched through the streets in support of the women's amendment. There were fifteen bands, and boy scouts patrolled the line of march.

o o o o

Great progress is being made with Votes for Women in the States of New Jersey and Massachusetts. The Democratic and Republican parties of New Jersey have decided to adopt the principle of submitting this question to the voters as a plank in their programme. The Progressive Republicans have declared themselves more strongly in favour of the Suffrage. In Massachusetts the Democrats and the Republicans have remained silent, but the Progressive Republicans give enthusiastic support.

There is a strong demand in the States where women are voters for nation-wide Woman Suffrage to be adopted by Congress.

o o o o

The women voters of Chicago have given their earnest attention to sanitary matters. Before they were enfranchised the City paid four thousand dollars a month for the collection of refuse, yet piles of garbage were allowed to accumulate in the hot sun, filling the air with stench for a mile around. The women have secured the installation of a special garbage plant. The refuse is brought to the plant in iron boxes, which are raised by electric cranes and emptied into a concrete and steel receiving house, where the refuse instantly passes to huge driers. The unpleasant smell and the grave danger to health of the old system has been done away with, and not only is the four thousand dollars a month saved, but a profit of two thousand dollars a month is made for the City out of the garbage, which is now converted to useful purposes.

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Suffragist women in America are agitating for the raising of the age of child labour in the cotton mills, and for an eight hour day for all workers in the American cotton mills.

The *Labour Gazette* states that the price of sugar has risen by 86 per cent. in the larger towns and 76 per cent. in the smaller towns, since War began.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

GENERAL FUND.

Mrs. Webb Smithwick 5.0, Miss Hudson 5.0 Miss Floyd 20.0.0, Williams, Esq. 1.6, Mr. Young 1.0.0, Miss D. Rivers 10.0, Mr. Tom Norris 5.0 (monthly).

FOR MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS :

Miss Young 5.0, Mrs. & Miss Kirby 3.6, Mrs. Wedgwood 1.0.0, A Friend 5.0, Miss N. M. Smith 10.0, Mrs. Taylor 5.0, Mrs. Goodwin 1.6, A Working Woman 2.6, Mrs. Parsons (Canning Town Milk Fund) 14.4, Mrs. Lees 1.6, Miss Paterson 15.5, Misses Lawson and Brown 5.3, Mrs. Graham 2.3, Miss Yeoman (weekly) 10.0, Mrs. Masters 1.0, Mrs. Weir 2.0, Miss L. Waugh 5.0, John Russell, Esq. 5.0.0, Denise 1.0.0, Mr. Hawkins 5.0, Mrs. Moscheles 6.0, Mrs. V. Michael 1.1.0, J. J. Miles, Esq. 2.2.0, A. C. Richards, Esq. 5.0, H. & M. Reynolds 2.6, Miss Marks collected 1.0.3, Miss Watts collected 19.4, Mrs. Baylis 1.0.0, G. S. P. Redland 5.0, Mr. Cope 3.6, Mrs. Hulme 3.0, Mrs. Petty 2.6, Clarionite 3.0, Mrs. M. Williams 10.0, Miss Jones 2.0, Mrs. Richmond (weekly) 5.0, Mrs. Bevan 5.0.0, Cuckoo 1.6, Miss Gladys Gliddon 5.0, J. Murphy 2.6, A.S.L.E. & F. 2.6, Miss Gwen Richard 2.0, A Worker 1.0, Miss Gladys Sheddon 1.0.0., An American Sympathiser 50.0.0, Mrs. Duckels 10.0.0.

CLOTHES—Miss Paget, Miss Watson, Mrs. Hinton, Mrs. Baillie Weaver, Miss Gibbs, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Burke, Mrs. Harverson Mrs. Whelen, Miss Morgan Jones. Miss D. Henry.
BABIES SHAWLS—Mrs. Percy Jones, Mrs. Reinold, Miss Cherry, Mrs. Percy Bright.
TABLE—Mrs. Reinold.
CHEESE—Mr. Hawkins.
CHAIRS—Miss Openheim.
SEWING MACHINE—M. Petty.
PEARS—Mrs. Lamantine Yates.
CAKE, BREAD AND VEGETABLES—Miss A. E. Mack.
EGGS—Miss Durham.
APPLES & WALNUTS—Mrs. Graham.

I enclose 4s. 4d. for a year's WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT.

Name .....

Address .....

UN-SCHEDULED DISTRESS.

The National Relief Fund has been collected to relieve distress due to War, and such of it as can be obtained is being administered—at least in Bow—for that purpose. The first question considered by the Ward Sub-Committees of the Local Representative Committee is "Is the applicant's distress due to the War?" Different Ward Committees may apply different tests to decide the answer to this question, but whether the interpretation be strict or elastic, the point has to be considered "Is it due to the War?"

If unemployment were a thing unknown in time of peace—as in a well-organised state it would be—the Local Representative Committees would have a comparatively simple task before them. But the discrimination between cases of distress due and not due to the War, is both difficult and wasteful of time and energy. It is not enough that a family is in dire need of food and firing. If war is not the cause, they must apply to the Guardians or go without.

We are admitting, in fact, that we expect a certain amount of distress at this season of the year, and through the coming winter; that the God of Commerce has a right to demand a certain number of victims for his yearly sacrifice. It is only the excess over this number that we are to bestir ourselves to save.

What is to happen to the remainder? What usually happens? is asked in reply. In this lies the peculiar hardship of the situation; the usual sources of assistance are dried up. A clergyman tells me that he is usually able to "tide-over" a number of families in periods of slackness and unemployment, but the friends whose money enabled him to do this, have this year subscribed to the Prince of Wales' Fund instead. Generally, again, friends and neighbours will help each other in times of urgent need, but this year each can scarcely make her own ends meet, she has the will but not the power to help her neighbour. Then again the "odd-jobs" of charing and washing, are not to be had now that people who used to employ help on washing and cleaning days have to do it all themselves.

So there is nothing left but Parish Relief and even if that is applied for and granted it is miserably inadequate, besides being utterly repugnant to those who have never had it before.

The reason why we are in this difficulty, is simply because, in the past, the Government of this country has lacked the foresight and the will to provide for every able-bodied adult employment at a living wage. It is merely a matter of organisation. At times when unemployment is most widespread materials are lying idle. One may see in times of trade depression, builders out of work, land unoccupied, building materials unused, and people overcrowded in insanitary houses. The men, the materials and the need are all there. What is wanted is organisation and capital. It is true that the credit of an individual builder or even of a company may not be able to bear the strain of setting the huge machine in motion, but the Nation's credit has been tested recently by Mr. Lloyd George and has been proved equal to keeping the world's markets open. Why can it not be used to stimulate the industry of the United Kingdom? Why "find work" for men on the roads? Why raise by private subscription money to start workrooms for women where, for a sweated wage they are to be put to such work as will not bring them into competition with ordinary industries? The needs of the Nation are as great as in times of the greatest prosperity. If all able-bodied adults were put to work at a living wage, they would soon create a "demand" for the necessaries and even the luxuries of life. It is only the first push which is needed to set the ball rolling. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who can devise ways to save the great financial houses, could if he would, devise ways to save the homes of the people, which are being broken up by want. What women need is the only weapon with which a democracy can spur its ministers to activity on its behalf—the weapon of the Vote.

E. D. SHARP.

YOUNG CITIZENS.

The Little Commonwealth is the English adaptation of the George Junior Republics of America. Its object is to reform wayward youth and to prepare it for useful citizenship. In the Little Commonwealth, as in the George Junior Republics, there is complete self-government by the boys and girls who belong to the institution. All citizens are given the same amount of property and the same opportunity of earning a living. The Little Commonwealth has just published its first annual report dealing with the work accomplished from June 27th, 1913, to June 30th, 1914. This report shows that sixteen boys and girls over school age have been admitted as citizens; and two sisters of citizens, under 14. Also small children between the ages of two and five, who have been placed in the Commonwealth by the Montessori Society, to be trained in that system for one year as an experiment.

The Little Commonwealth carries on its own building operations and finds that it can do so at less expense than when it employed outside contractors. A saving of 30 per cent. was effected on the Sewage Disposal Plant, which was completed at the beginning of July. This was the first piece of skilled work carried out by the citizens, and was passed as satisfactory by the experts, Messrs. Tuke and Bell. A garage and pump house have been constructed, the former from the materials of a disused barn, under a contract taken out by two citizens. A steam laundry plant has been recently installed, and a shop building and water storage tank begun.

In these works the skilled labour has been carried out by the boys, but it has been found necessary to hire labour from outside for the heavy unskilled work, owing to the smallness of the citizen population. The farm, which is worked by the citizens, supplies most of the needs of the Commonwealth including milk. Hitherto the girls have chiefly been employed in cooking, housework, dressmaking, management of the shop and care of the small children. Laundry work is now being started to provide training in work by which a living can be earned in after life. Dairying work and cheese making, which are to be introduced, will also be useful in this direction.

Mr. Homer Lane, the superintendent of the Commonwealth, reports :—"The citizens are doing very well in their respective capacities. The previous unreliability of the boy labour has disappeared, and there is a tone of industry and content far in advance of that which existed before we began building. There is no question as to the advantage of our doing our own construction.

"Aside from these satisfactory conditions everything points to a very successful future. The citizens are taking great interest in the limited school advantages we have organised, the social life is very pleasant and wholesome, the interest in higher things, both religious and ethical, is much keener than formerly, and the general tone of the community is in every way improving perceptibly.

"At this time, being the close of the first year of my connection with the Commonwealth, I wish to express my great satisfaction with the conditions under which I am working in England. The English boys and girls are the most responsive children that I have ever worked with, and the most susceptible to the advantage of free self-direction of any in my experience."

Self government works most admirably amongst boys and girls, even though they have previously been wayward, and the girls adopted it most efficiently from the first. Yet the fully grown women of our nation are still denied citizen rights! When shall we get the Vote?

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